

engagements. You failed to keep yours, and we came very near defeat. America helped us, but I think, perhaps, we might have been defeated."

These exchanges were carried on in the best of feeling, with Schaner, Foreign Minister of Italy, and M. Barthou, of France, also speaking in a friendly manner. No definite agreement was reached on any topic, but there seemed to be a general understanding that the differences separating the two sides were not insurmountable.

Pre-war and war debts will be compromised satisfactorily, according to the general impression, and a way apparently has been found to settle the question of personal property. Long leases, such as are granted by titled property owners in England, will be given by the Soviet government, but this is a matter on which experts still are engaged, and it is likely to engage their attention for a long time. No attempt is being made to do more than find a formula for the different classes of property involved.

Germans Gain in Prestige
The Germans, who have played a silent role thus far, have intimated that the Allies support them in their negotiations with Russia because their commercial relations are analogous. Probably there is no more important minor feature of the conference than the growth of the prestige of the Germans in the eyes of the Allies, not because they were elected by the other states but because the convening powers agreed they are entitled to full representation. The opinion of their experts receives the closest attention of the conference. The Italians treat them with the greatest respect and there is developing something of a rivalry which existed before the war, when Italy and Germany were allies.

The Germans and Russians have come pretty close to an understanding, but just that advantage Germany will get out of the conference is difficult to foresee because nobody can say to what degree the reparations questions will be affected by an exchange agreement. Material progress is tangible and it can be weighed and measured, but perhaps this conference will achieve most along moral lines. It is found to improve relations between the European powers to clear away some tragic misunderstandings between the nations. After all other conferences the delegates have parted with bitter feelings in their hearts, although some of them outwardly have pretended to be satisfied with compromises.

GENOA, April 16 (By The Associated Press).—The first week of the conference ended with a feeling of last, appeared impossible a tendency to a rapprochement between France and Russia. The Russian delegates have clearly understood during these seven days that despite Anglo-French differences of opinion, they cannot count on a rupture between the two leading Allies; so that their only hope of obtaining what they desire in the conference is to come to an understanding with France.

The French delegates, on their side, realize that a rupture with England and Russia would mean the isolation of France, so that force of circumstances brings them to seek a compromise with Russia.

Woman With "Message" Seized Talking at Rockefeller Church

A woman, who said she was the wife of "Chaim" Fadden, and a cousin of Patrick Henry, caused a disturbance in front of the Park Avenue Baptist Church, at Park Avenue and Sixty-fourth Street, at the close of the Easter services yesterday morning. John D. Rockefeller Jr., who is a leading member of the church, was among the worshippers. The woman was later committed to Bellevue Hospital, after efforts by the police to find her relatives had failed.

The woman, fashionably dressed in a white costume and wearing a huge white picture hat, called a taxi cab in front of the Hotel Imperial yesterday morning and told the driver, Robert Harvey, to take her to the Park Avenue Baptist Church.

The taxi stopped at the church, as the last hymn was being sung. The woman ran across the sidewalk and entered the church, where she accosted C. B. Davidson, a member, who is also a major in the Police Reserve. She asked him to show her to the front of the church.

"I have a vital message, which I must deliver," she said. Mr. Davidson, pretending to comply with her request, took her to a side entrance and ushered her into the street. She then went around to the front of the church, and, standing on the sidewalk in the middle of the crowd, which was now leaving the church, she raised her arms above her head and passionately addressed the startled worshippers.

Lord has sent me with a wonderful message of love for all New York," she said, "come and receive it, all of you."

Patrolman Canavan, of the East Sixty-fourth Street station, who was on duty in front of the church with instructions to keep an especial eye open for cranks who might molest Mr. Rockefeller, charged through the crowd and seized the woman. She threw her arms around him, and said:

"I knew you would come. You are John McCormack, aren't you?" Mr. Davidson, and the patrolman got the woman into a taxi cab and she was taken to the East Sixty-fourth Street station. She said she had not eaten for four days, and that she had come from Washington with a special message for the people of New York.

Food was supplied her, which she ate. She could not give the names of friends, and after she had been examined by Dr. Feigin, of the Flower Hospital, who said that she was mentally unbalanced and suffering from religious mania, she was taken to Bellevue for observation.

The woman registered at the Hotel Imperial four days ago, as "Lily MacFadden." She told the desk clerk that she was with the Shipping Board and had come from Washington on special duty.

guards have been posted by the Free Staters at strategic points, and leaders of the provisional administration have expressed the opinion that they were able to hold Ireland in line pending a general election.

When the mutineers put their ban on any speaking at Sligo, it was a step in open defiance of the Free State, but Griffith's determination to speak anyway was in pursuance of the Dublin Cabinet's policy of maintaining its ground without yielding or retreating to any threats from the mutineers. De Valera has not openly repudiated the cause of the mutineers, although in his Easter message to Ireland he said:

"Young men and women of Ireland, the goal is at last in sight. Steadily, altogether, forward, Ireland is yours for the taking."

The ominous nature of these sentences was commented on in Dublin dispatches as having a bearing on the threatened coup-d'etat.

Two British warships were sent to the coast of County Donegal last week as a precaution against any disorders.

Socialists Call For All-Nations War on Capital

Chiefs of 3 Internationals at Berlin Meeting Draw Up Five Points for Rallying Proletariat of the World

Ultra-Radicals Outvoted

Compromise Is Accepted to Avert Conference Break; No Restrictions on Russia

BERLIN, April 16 (By The Associated Press).—The recent meeting here of the international Socialist organizations continues to attract wide international notice and some divergence of opinion as to its results. Careful inquiry now shows that the executives of the three internationals at their meeting on April 5 adopted and signed a joint declaration, the main features of which are in the following five points, which they urge the proletariat of all nations to support by public mass demonstrations during the Genoa conference, preferably on April 20, but if impossible on that date owing to the difficulties of organization or otherwise then on May 1:

First—An eight-hour day.

Second—Combating unemployment, which has been aggravated immeasurably by the reparations policy of capitalist powers.

Third—United action of the proletariat against the capitalistic offensive.

Fourth—All nations to enter political and economic relations with Soviet Russia.

Fifth—Formation of a proletarian united front in every country and in every international.

The foregoing declaration was a compromise or truce proposed after three days of interparty bickering by the second and one-half international, according to the terms of the declaration, contained enunciations which could be temporarily swallowed for the sake of peace and provided the opportunity which remained to formulate an independent declaration of reservation.

Bulgaria Bars Wrangel

SOFIA, Bulgaria, April 16. General Bruen Peter Wrangel, and Bolshevik leader, has been denied permission to visit Bulgaria by the government, which fears that his coming may excite hostile manifestations.

Crosby Finds Germany Unsafe Place for Loans

Former Assistant U. S. Treasurer Says Continental Europe Is Infected With Soft-Money Virus

"Promise to Pay" Vague

Opposes Recognizing as a Debt That Which Berlin Received for Its Paper

BERLIN, April 16 (By The Associated Press).—"Continental Europe is, I fear, infected with the soft money virus, and until it has run its course in those regions where it is epidemic Americans should be extremely wary with respect to investments or loans, even in a great industrial country like Germany."

Oscar Terry Crosby, former Assistant Secretary of the United States Treasury, made this declaration in discussing his impressions gained by four weeks' survey of the German situation, in the course of which he was in active touch with government officials and banking and industrial leaders. Mr. Crosby startled German optimists by the candid manner in which he set forth the conditions which any conservative leader would obviously oppose before diverting his capital to the purpose of government or large private loans in Germany.

His pronouncements for a determination of the theoretical value of the paper mark, based on the average index figures and exchange rates during the era of inflation, have also impressed German circles as a novel method of approaching a solution of the German financial problem.

Economic Theories Shell Shocked

Sound banks and industrial concerns Mr. Crosby considers fairly responsible for short-term loans, as they are naturally operating cautiously and will cease to borrow on the approach of impending trouble in an effort to conserve their established reputations.

His economic education and theories seem to have been shell shocked by the war, the revolution and reparations," he continued. "More dangerous than were unpreparedness and anarchy concerning the fundamental need of sound currency is an attitude which regards the debt of the German government as having been actually reduced to the day's gold value of the paper mark. I did not find in Germany among many bankers and responsible government officials with whom I conversed one man who had thought out a plan for giving a clear meaning to the 'promise to pay' lithographed on the German paper mark."

"The highest flight of German fancy consists itself with proposing, in connection with the reparations moratorium, a syndicate which shall 'stabilize' the mark by buying and selling in the market. Such stabilization, of course, is simply a respectable and officially condoned speculation. No German expert thus far has proposed a positive value to be arrived at in the future, even though its realization would require years."

Fear Profit to Foreigners.

Mr. Crosby believes that he has discovered in German circles a certain opposition to recognizing as a debt that which the government has actually received for its paper obligations. This tendency, he says, is partly based on

League May Control Wireless; Plan World Radio Language

PARIS, April 16 (By The Associated Press).—A possibility that the League of Nations may extend its activities to the control of wireless communication and establish an "ether bureau" was the belief expressed here today by Edward J. Nally, president of the Radio Corporation of America. Mr. Nally and Owen D. Young, vice-president of the General Electric Company, have been representing American interests in the international radio conference in Paris this week. The sessions, in which the belief expressed here today by Edward J. Nally, president of the Radio Corporation of America, and Owen D. Young, vice-president of the General Electric Company, have been representing American interests in the international radio conference in Paris this week. The sessions, in which the belief expressed here today by Edward J. Nally, president of the Radio Corporation of America, and Owen D. Young, vice-president of the General Electric Company, have been representing American interests in the international radio conference in Paris this week.

"One of our greatest hopes for the future," said Mr. Nally, "is the establishment of an international radio language, in code, like Esperanto, which could be understood by all. This would place the activities of the whole world at everybody's ear. There is no reason why every American school-house should not have simple wireless apparatus to enable teacher and pupils to listen to what the rest of the world is doing."

A five-day conference was held in Paris. Although the proceedings were kept secret, it is understood they were devoted principally to discussion of the use of different wave lengths by various countries to avoid interference and international agreements governing sending and receiving.

Other subjects taken up were broadcasting as practiced in the United States, the need of licensing American users of radio apparatus, as in Europe, and methods of so cheapening wireless telephony as to make it available in every home. Reports were presented from engineers and technical experts who have been making a scientific survey of wireless conditions in South America with a view to standardization of technical apparatus, the conservation of wave lengths and joint control of stations by the four principal countries of the world. These experts will meet in Berlin the latter part of June to present complete findings.

Mr. Nally said that the delegates were endeavoring to devise a means for the extension and control of broadcasting. He added that Germany, France and England were sending experts to the United States to study distribution methods there.

Pastor Rebels at Ouster; Congregation Backs Him
Special Dispatch to The Tribune
BROOKLINE, Mass., April 16.—The "rebellion" of the First Presbyterian Church here, one of the richest congregations in the country, came to a head today, when the Rev. Dr. Edwin Curtis refused to give up his pulpit, both morning and evening, to two ministers sent by the Boston Presbytery to conduct Easter services.

Dr. Curtis was notified several weeks ago by the ruling body that his pulpit had been "vacated" after a heated hearing at which charges were brought against him. He was accused of "thanking God for some French friends" and for administering a baptismal service to a dog. He admitted both actions frankly.

The ministers delegated to take the pulpit today were the Rev. Mr. Hector Ferguson, pastor of the Scotch Presbyterian Church, of Boston, for the morning services, and the Rev. Mr. J. F. Pelley, pastor of the Union Square Presbyterian Church, Somerville, who was to serve in the evening. They were present, but took seats with the congregation.

The two ministers will file immediate reports to the Presbytery on their failure to fulfill the orders given them. Some new step by the Church authorities against Dr. Curtis is looked for soon.

In the mean time influential members of the Brookline congregation are standing firm at the side of their pastor, and declare they will not give in, "no matter what happens."

Minister Kills Self After He Helps Flock Decorate Church
MARS HILL, Me., April 16.—The Rev. Charles R. Carleton, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church here, went into a stable adjoining the parsonage early today and shot himself through the head with a rifle. His family could give no reason for his act.

Yesterday the minister appeared cheerful and helped parishioners decorate his church for Easter services. He came here a year ago from Presque Isle. He was fifty years old and is survived by his wife and one son.

Way Blazed at Washington, Is View at Genoa

Delegates Realize People of Europe Demand Example of Reduced Martial Costs Shall Be Followed

Russians Face Problem

Fear to Return With Confession That Communists Has Surrendered

GENOA, April 16 (By The Associated Press).—An excursion of several hundred newspaper representatives to the beautiful seaside resort of Rapallo today, arranged by the conference secretary, permitted an opportunity for these experienced writers, coming from all the European countries and familiar with the conditions and trend of public opinion, to compare notes on the progress of the conference.

Inquiries among them showed the existence of a strong feeling that the success of the Washington Conference in attaining naval curtailment and the new four-power agreement, whereby differences in the Pacific will be arranged by parleys and not by arms, is having a powerful moral influence at the Genoa conference. As one publicist put it: "Washington has shown Europe the way; Europe's statesmen must hearken to the message of constructive peace which emerges from Washington. The people of Europe demand it."

Others expressed the conviction that the delegates of all the countries represented at Genoa are determined to reach some solution in a spirit of conciliation, and that in this movement England, France and Italy will be found taking the peaceful role incumbent upon them at great powers.

Fate of Communism at Stake

Communism, the great Russian social experiment, was described here as fighting its great battle for existence—perhaps its final battle. Its adversary is capital, backed by all the power of a world social structure that has stood the test of ages. The strength of Soviet Russia's position, it is pointed out, is that it knows Europe needs Russia restored to a normal economic condition, but its weakness is the realization that the internal distress and prostration of Russia make obligatory some kind of arrangement with the rest of Europe.

The Soviet standpoint is that recog-

nition of the Allied debts is a privileged condition demanded for foreigners and is practically tantamount to repudiation of all that communism stands for, and signifies that communism, built up after a fearful revolution, is now proved to be a house of cards, which collapses under the first pressure of the capitalistic countries.

Red Envoys in Quandary

Those in a position to know what takes place at the ministerial Soviet meetings said today that they were impressed by the pathos of the communists' attitude. Apparently they fear to return to Russia merely to report that the structure built up after a

terrible price in blood is a myth and cannot endure. M. Tchitcherin alluded to this at yesterday's meeting when explaining the Soviet attitude on the payment of debts.

"Our people," he said, "believe that they have created a new world. They cannot go back and tell them it won't work and that they must settle all obligations as under the old system."

The spokesman for France told the Associated Press that the French was distinctly hopeful over the Russian situation. Nevertheless they emphasized the necessity of the Bolshevik representatives announcing their definite attitude on the issue submitted to them.

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Irish Fight As Griffith Enters Sligo

(Continued from page one)

be intimidated, and on Saturday remarked, "I am going to Sligo."

Last Wednesday Griffith and De Valera reached an agreement that there was to be no interference with public meetings, and the Free Staters believed that the only hope of a peaceful Easter lay in the slowness with which the mutineers would not violate the agreement made by their ostensible leader.

Easter has been regarded as a perilous time in Ireland since "Black Monday" of 1916, the day after Easter, when Sinn Fein seized the principal buildings in Dublin, proclaimed a republic and made war on Great Britain. In the fighting which followed the Irish lost 300 killed and more than 5,000 prisoners. The British lost 524 men. The rebellion was put down only after the British had turned artillery and machine guns on the Irish. Pearse, the new president, and fourteen others were court-martialed and shot after Sinn Fein had surrendered unconditionally.

Every year since 1916 the anniversary of the proclamation of the republic has been regarded with apprehension, and for the last several weeks it has been rumored that newly organized mutineers under De Valera would attempt this Easter to overthrow the Free State provisional government by force of arms and reclaim the Irish republic. Strong troops

guards have been posted by the Free Staters at strategic points, and leaders of the provisional administration have expressed the opinion that they were able to hold Ireland in line pending a general election.

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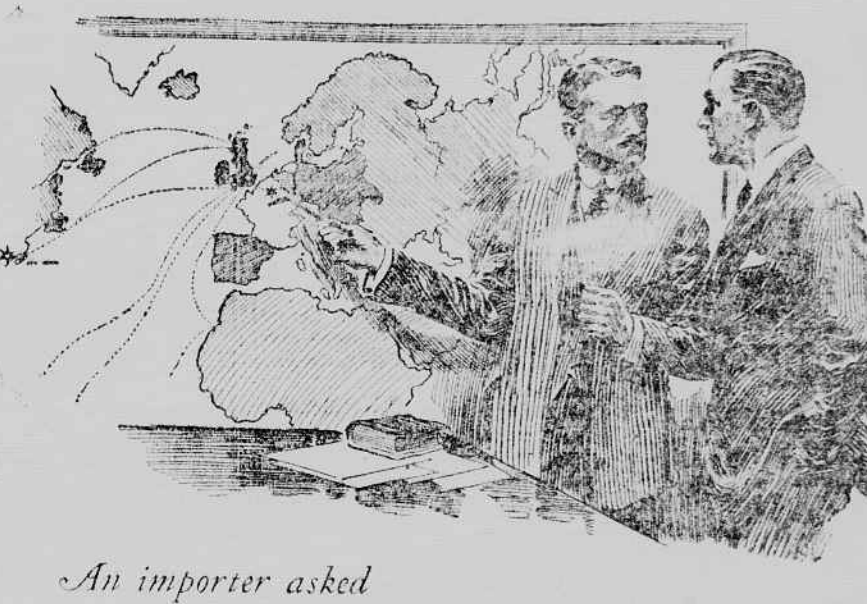


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